A HEALTH CRUSADE

The Sanitary League and Its Work for a Year.

MANY INVESTIGATIONS INSTITUTED

Guarding the Avenues Through Which Epidemics Might Come.

POPULAR, EDUCATION



HE SANITARY League of the District of Columbia has now been in ex-

poses of the proposed organization, and to line poses of the proposed organization, and to bring to the attention of the citizens of the District the needs of Washington as re-this general plan of sewage disposal cargards sanitary conditions, in view of the ried out in the near future dangers which were at that time threatening us arising from the possible inva-Edson was chosen as secretary, and Mr. with the affairs of the league accumulate Webster was chosen as an additional offi- disease-producing milk. cer in this capacity. The membership of the league steadily grew from the outset, until it now numbers comething the contact of the proposed contagious disease hosuntil it now numbers something over five pital. One site after another has be object of the proposed league was to de- will ag crease by organized and voluntary effort on the part of the citizens of the District summer season, those wno most interested District for one themselves in the work thought they saw temporary means of protection has now

become firmly established, and the permanency of the organization is assured. Objects of the League. The objects of the association, as set forth in the constitution, are the improvement of the health of the citizens of the been carried on with considerable activity. District by collecting data with regard to A committee having charge of this work is dangers, by aiding the proper authorities a number of public lectures have been given in their efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the District, and to prevent studies having a bearing on sanitation. the introduction and spread of disease. The work of the league is especially aimed against the introduction and spread of that class of diseases which are properly termed preventable. This class is constantly inthe nature and causes of diseases become better understood, while those which are not properly termed preventable are de-creasing in a like ratio. Profiting by past experience and by the aid of superior means of investigation, diseases which had for years baffled medical skill are now so thorof a little precaution we can bid them de-fiance, though we live in their midst. Many classes of bacteria whose invariant. classes of bacteria whose invasions have produced results more fatal than the bat-ties of a Caesar or a Napoleon have retreated before the attacks of science, and duced, to compare the death record of that we are no longer compelled to flee from year with that of the preceding year. It their ravages. But even in this day of en- will be difficult, however, to state just how lightenment such diseases find a fertile field in many of our larger cities, and especially among the poor and ignorant—among those who are uninformed as to the League finds a broad field for usefulness credit is due to the league in the line of popular education on the sub-other causes must be left ject of sanitation, and the good which it it will be gratifying to all, however, to has accomplished and which it will doubtless accomplish in the future is beyond esimation. It has instituted a crusade in the dissemination of information on sant- about such a favorable showing. tary matters by providing means of in-tary matters by providing means of in-struction in simple hygiene and sanitation, 6,069, while in 1892 it was 6,416. During the so as to remove as far as possible the ig-so as to remove as far as possible the ig-past eighteen years there has been an morance that permits unsanitary conditions average annual increase in the total death to exist and which contributes so much to increasing the annual death rate. This increasing the annual death rate. This campaign of education has proved most beneficial in its results, as the reduced death rate in the District will attest. The direction of the affairs of the league is intrusted to its council, which meets monthly, and which, in addition to its officers, is composed of twenty-one members, elected

Following are members of the council at present: J. W. Babson, Wm. H. Baum, Glenn Brown, Chas. L. Condit, John F. Cook, Reginald Fendall, E. M. Galiaudet, C. C. Glover, H. P. Godwin, G. Brown Goode, J. H. Gordon, Geo. F. Harbin, J. Harrison Johnson, B. F. Leighton, T. F. Miller, F. L. Moore, M. M. Parker, Ellis Spear, George Truesdell and B. H. Warner. committees and subcommittees. which now number twenty-five, nearly every avenue through which it is viously stated, now numbers something over possible for diseases to enter the city. 500 and is constantly increasing. They are either through our water and food supply or through the existence of unsanitary contributions to the council distribution of the council distribution. every avenue through which it is ditions, report either to the council di-rect or to some one of the committees of the council. Such reports receive consider-ation at the monthly meetings of the council and are acted upon and disposed of in such manner as may seem best designed promote the interests of the city. While the league is accomplishing much good in this quiet way, its work being a lesson and follow with profit. brought to light only through occasional notices of the press, its value as an or-ganization would be especially noticeable in the control of the control o in the event of the appearance of some cangerous and violent epidemic, such as the cholera. In such an event its influence could be brought to the homes of nearly every resident of the District. In this respect its organization is nearly complete Its membership is so arranged geographically as to touch all parts of the city and the suburban portions of the District, and it necessary to take hurried and united action its local precinct chairmen could call upon and receive the co-operation of a regiment of members living in his precinct in removing unsanitary condi-tions and diffusing information best methods to be used in preventing the The Sanitary Committee.

The sanitary committee, of which Dr. J. 8. Billings is the chairman, is probably the most important committee of the league, inasmuch as it is to direct the work of the organization. Its chairman, besides pos-

sessing the general knowledge of the subjects with which his committee has to deal, is admittedly one of the highest authorities of the world on hygiene. His special knowledge also of the conditions prevalent in Washington, he having recently completed, under the direction of centity completed, under the direction of the superintendent of the census, an ex-haustive sanitary survey of the District of Columbia and Baltimore, renders him especially fitted to direct the work of such an organization. Many of the subcommit-tees report to this committee, and such re-ports are by the chairman of the sanitary committee brought before the sanitary committee brought before the council. One of these is the committee on water supply, of which Prof. T. C. Mendenhall is chairman. The numerous diseases which are traceable to the use of unwholesome water which to the eye and to the palate seems all that could be desired renders this committee of especial importance in raising the

danger signal against its use. We have a great number of wells scattered throughout the Dstrict, and such sources of water supply are always dangerous when located in crowded sections of a city. The water from many of these wells in various localities, and from which hundreds draw their water supply has been submitted to a water supply, has been submitted to a minute examination, and in some of them the germs of disease have been discovered. has now been in existence a year, the first informal meeting preliminary to its organization having been held at the invitation of Dr. J. S. Billings in the rooms of the Army Medical Museum on January 11, 1888. This meeting was the manufactured by a number of the leading citates of Washington, among them being izens of Washington, among them being interested by the chemist many times, and though it is not always what could be desired as regards color, it has been found to be safe and wholesome and particularly free from all disease-breeding germs.

The general sewerage system of the District has also received the attention of the league through the committee which has this matter in charge, and of which Gen. John G. Parke is chairman. A general plan for sewage disposal, which, if carried out, it is believed will meet the demands of the city for several generations

izens of Washington, among them being mands of the city for several generations the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, M. M. Parker, one of the present Commissioners, R. Ross Perry, Charles L. appointed under act of Morch 2 1888. Condit, J. W. Babson, Theodore W. Noyes and H. P. Godwin. It was called for the trict of Columbia. Though little can be appointed under act of March 2, 1889. purpose of discussing the plans and pur-done in the way of improvements in this poses of the proposed organization, and to

Other Questions Considered The garbage question, which has been a sion of epidemics into this country during source of much complaint in the past, has the following summer. At this meeting also come in for a large amount of attenthere was appointed a committee of three tion at the hands of the league, and it is to draft a form of constitution and to believed that its efforts in connection with nominate officers, with instructions to re- the efforts of the District authorities have port at a subsequent meeting, which was resulted in securing the best service which held on January 13. It was not, however, we have so far had, though there is still until the 17th of January that the league room for improvement in this direction. A was formally organized and the perma- general cleaning up has taken place nent constitution adopted. At this meet- throughout the city during the past year ing the officers were also elected, Mr. R.

Ross Perry, the well-known member of the District bar being chosen as its president and Dr. J. S. Billings and Mr. Theodore W. Noyes as the vice presidents. A council was also chosen, consisting of twenty-one members, leading and influential citizens, representing all sections of the District, who, in addition to the officers, were to be intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the league. Mr. John Joy the milk supply of the city, recognized to house inspection has been made by the health department, and it is believed that the city was never cleaner than today. The question, however, as to the disposal of garbage has not yet been solved to the entire satisfaction of the council, and will not be until every disagreeable feature of the service which it is possible to remove has been eliminated.

The committee on dairies and food supply, of which Prof. Charles E. Munroe, the chemist of Columbian College, is chairman, has given close attention to the matter of the milk supply of the city, recognized to the early was never cleaner than today. The question, however, as to the disposal of garbage has not yet been solved to the entire satisfaction of the council, and will not be until every disagreeable feature of the service which it is possible to remove has been made by the health department, and it is believed that the city was never cleaner than today. The question, however, as to the disposal of garbage has not yet been solved to the entire satisfaction of the council, and will not be until every disagreeable feature of the service which it is possible to remove has been eliminated. ing the officers were also elected, Mr. R. and a thorough house to house inspection ter of the milk supply of the city, recog-nizing the fact that through this means E. Francis Riggs was made the treas-diseases find an ever open channel to in-urer of the organization. The task of vade the home, especially among our inbringing about a complete organization fants and children, in whose diets this food and setting it in motion so as to produce so largely enters. Besides recommending the establishment of a milk inspection buthe best possible results involved a great reau, supplied with a sufficient number of smount of work upon the part of its officers. So fast did the work in connection keep a close watch of the milk which enters the city, it has also recommended that the necessary legislative action be taken that it was found necessary to appoint an by Congress providing severe penalties for assistant secretary, and Mr. Nelson P. those who expose for sale adulterated and

hundred, and embraces many of the lead- lected, only to be abandoned at the outery ing and progressive citizens of the Dis-raised against them. This question has triet who are deady interested in the trict, who are deeply interested in the and a committee was appointed in Decempublic weifare and in matters of public ber last to consider the matter and report health, both from a humane point of view to the council the results of its delibera-and from a natural pride in increasing the and from a natural pride in increasing the attractiveness of the national capital as a place of residence. Although the prime council, and this much-agitated question authorities, with a definite recommendation as to its location

the possibility of an invasion of violent mittee on public wash and bath houses for epidemics into Washington during the the purpose of considering the needs of the bath houses and the best methods of sup-plying such needs, if found to exist. This a field for broad and permanent useful-ness, and what was at the same the same plying such needs, if found to exist. This committee, of which Miss Lenman is chairness, and what was at first intended as a man, has the subject under consideration

with due regard to the interests of all.

The Work of Education. One branch of the work of the league is the diffusion of useful knowledge regarding hygiene and sanitation. This work has existing or threatening dangers, by diffus- known as the committee on promotion, and ing information with regard to the best its chairman is Mr. Myron M. Parker. means of removing or preventing such Under the management of the committee, by men eminent for their researches in These lectures have been free and have resuited in spreading much useful information among the people. In addition, sever-al talks have been given to the public school teachers. Working with the comreasing as medical science progresses and mittee on promotion is a committee known as the ladies' committee on sanitary housekeeping, of which Mrs Anna L. W. concerning the hygiene of the home, and is establishing a diet kitchen in connection

year's work up to December 31, 1853, it might be interesting for the purpose of determining in a general way what tangible results, if any, its efforts have produced, to compare the death record of that simple laws of health. Here the Sanitary different to different individuals. Just what credit is due to the league and what to may have been the causes at work to bring rate in the District of 127, but during the past year instead of being an increase in the number of deaths there was an actual The low the normal of 474. The following table shows the figures for the past two years, the column headed "Normal" being the number of deaths that would have occurred had the average annual rate of increase for the past eighteen years been maintained during the year 1893.

Total deaths: 1892, 6,416; 1893, 6,069; actual decrease 1893, 347; normal, 6,543; actual deaths below normal, 474. Deaths of those under one way old. under one year old: 1892, 1,716; 1893, 1,554 actual decrease 1893, 162; normal, 1,757; actual deaths below normal, 203. Deaths of those under five years old; 1802, 2,285; 1893, 2,070; actual decrease 1893, 215; normal, 2,329; actual deaths below normal, 259. The membership of the league, as pre-viously stated, now numbers something over interest they feel in the welfare of the capital city. Their work will not be done until the number of deaths attributable to preventable causes shall have been reduced to the minimum; it will not be ended until this, the capital city of the nation, has been made a model from which the other large cities of the country may well take

My Love is Like a Lily Bloom From the Atlanta Constitution.

My love is like a lily bloom
That fills the gloom
With rich perfume
When daylight bids good-by;
The dimple on her curving cheek,
All words are weak
Its charm to speak—
I cannot, though I try.
Alas! that little dimple
That gayly comes and goes—
How many a breast
Is robbed of rest,
I wonder if she knows!
My love is like a violet
With dewdroms wet With dewdrops wet In springtime met Eeneath the morning sky; Her melting eyes are darkly blue, And, oh, so true They thrill me through; No lover loves as I. Her witching elastic. Her witching glance hath won me; I'm hers forever more; One heart I gave, A humble slave,

The One Real Center of Science in the World.

OLD EXHIBITS AT NATIONAL MUSEUM

To Make Way for Car Loads of World's Fair Specimens.

GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED



HOSE WHO HAVE not availed themselves of the opportunity of examining the interesting historical curios and

them. Thirty carloads of new and rare specimens have recently arrived from Chicago, and it is the intention of the Smithsonian authorities to reconstruct in our midst a miniature world's exposition of valuable exhibits. To do this, much, if not all, of the floor space of the museum building must be utilized. The fact is not generally known, perhaps, that the collection in the Museum has so far outgrown the proportions of the building as to make it possible to exhibit at a time only onetenth of the specimens. Hence many of the articles that have been exposed to the public for three years past must soon be stored and packed away, possibly not to brought out from their hiding places.

The Work of Change Begun.

Already the work of change has begun, and even now the huge white model statue of the Capitol dome queen that has so long stood in majestic grace in a spacious reaim of her own is almost hidden from sight by boxes and cases of new material. Grim-looking aborigines in their glass cases seem to wear looks of restless anxiety while waiting to be settled in the new order of arrange ment, and ere long birds, reptiles and animals belonging to extinct ages will crowd out the oddities that have for some time past held the public attention. But the new to science, and the vast practical good it collection will comprise something more than birds, reptiles and animals. The what narrow escapes this great tutelar of Smithsonian people expended over \$100,000 science has passed—how easily it might ments were agreed to by the House, and to set in place its splendid exhibit at Chi- have died before it was born-how bitterly the bill would have become a law and Gercago. Much of it was constructed here, it was antagonized in its inception by even mantown would have been the capital of but it is all new, and, together with what some of the most distinguished men in our the United States but for the fact that the was originated at the fair, will become one of the newest and most interesting attractions among Washington sights. Added to what the government exhibited at Chicago will be the numerous rare exhibits donated by foreign nations and private individuals. At first it was thought that Washington would receive very few such donations, but happily it resulted otherwise. It may be remembered that in deference to the protests of Chicagoans, orders were issued to federal representatives neither to suggest nor solicit donations at the world's fair, and for awhile it looked as though Chicago would have a monopoly of all that was to be left in this country. But it appears that Chicago enterprise was too enterprising and importunate, for in the end the United States, without even the asking, was gratuitously presented with many of the finest and rarest exhibits, which, despite local importunities, foreign governments and private individuals preferred to deposit in the National Museum at Washington. The articles are now being catalogued and unpacked, but it will require two or three months at least to place and arrange them for the public eye. Development of Scientific Knowledge.

There is something about the Smithsonian Institution, however, which the average eye, public or private, does not see. It is ernment could not lower its dignity by bethe quiet steady work in development of scientific knowledge which finds no parallel anywhere else on the globe. Of the halfmillion persons who last year visited the museum and institution few perhaps comprehended the immense scope of the esdead Englishman to thank. None perhaps realize that the quaint red-stone structure of mediaeval pattern, and its red brick satellite of modern simplicity, formed an institution without peer the world over. Indeed, the average sightseer could not be expected to know that the managers of the institution were meeting in the fullest way possible, and more fully, perhaps, than James Smithson ever dreamed of, the condition imposed in the bequest, namely, "to increase and diffuse knowledge among Everywhere throughout the world tive agents and correspondents vigilantly searching and watching for new develop-ments in science, while at the same time zealously noting older effects. It keeps full pace with every scientific research and dis-covery. It records everything tending to increase scientific knowledge and maintains learned scientists and philosophers throughout the entire world, keeping them con-stantly in touch with each other's work. It does in this regard more than any other agency, because there is none other like it. To use the language of one of its managers, it is the central office of a great international telephone, whose key-bo nects with the deepest thoughts of the two hemispheres.

would be the effect if the Smithsonian Institution were destroyed or abolished today?" was asked of one of its learned professors, and he replied: "Why to the world of science it would be at once cut and every mail route impeded.

One Real Center of Science.

The professor went on to say that to comprehend the importance of the work of the institution it must be known that it is the one real center of science in the world. And by center of science he intended to convey the literal meaning of the words. In other parts of the world, he said, there were larger and richer scientific institutions, but their purposes and scope were restricted to individual progress. For example, while new theories might be originated and new discoveries made in those institutions, it was the province of the Smithsonian to increase knowledge by diffusing it throughout the world. Not only this, but more. It helped and guided scientists everywhere, both in research and dis covery. To illustrate, the professor said. "Now, for example, supposing some scientist in a distant part of the world, or any where, in fact, wanted to know the latest development in any particular matter; he has only to write to the Smithsonian for information, and he is furnished without delay with pamphlets bearing directly on the subject. So perfect is our system that man need only send at the expense of local postage his inquiry or request to any on of our local agents in the country he is in. Our agent at once sends it here, and the information is furnished to the inquirer without even the expense of postage. Sevthe foreign governments, among whom France is in the lead, co-operate with us in the distribution of scientific in-formation by free delivery of printed matter through the mails. To show the sym-pathy our work awakens, the fact may be mentioned that every one of the steamship companies carry our matter free of charge while railroads and express companies give us liberal terms. In our own country, course, there is free mail delivery under official frank, and we hope sooner or later to extend our free delivery system throughout the world."
The Smithsonian Institute is the world agent of science, and by no means a local or national affair. The very condition upon

which it was established provides specifi-cally for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among mankind. The author-

ities are always careful not to allow the in-stitution to become the medium for ad-

vertising any purchasable book, so that no question of commercial advantage can

SMITHSON'S GIFT best achievements are its publications. Not only is a careful record kept of all researches and studies at large, but the im mediate agents of the institution are con stantly extending their own particular work, with results that are collated and duly published for universal distribution. Its publication exchange list, by the way, embraces issues from nearly every scien-tific establishment of any note or consequence in the world, and in the aggregate exceeds that of more than half of the other reat institutions combined.

Institutions of Learning Assisted.

But the practical benefit resulting from the management of the institution extende still further down. It reaches beyond adults into college halls and school rooms Every institution of learning in the country can be assisted and many of them are Last year, for example, nearly 14,000 specimens were sent out in exchange and distributed among educational institutions. Indeed, during the past two decades over 300,000 specimens have been distributed, while at the present time the various duplicates in the institution are being prepared and arranged for similar distribution. The institution also publishes for the use of colleges and schools, and individuals as well various small books and pamphlets containing prac-tical instruction for the various interesting and profitable treatment of animals, birds insects, flowers, et cetera. It will tell mar scientific specimens that have been on exhibition in the National Museum for the past two or three years are likely soon to lose their last chance of secing ds of new and rare ntly arrived from Chintention of the Smithto reconstruct in our world's exposition of the children of schools of all grades and denominations. In fact, the law requires that to be done, and it is gratifying to learn that many of the schools here and elsewhere take advantage of the opportunity. It is estimated that every year many thousand children examine the numerous object lessons in the Smithsonian. They go there every day separately and in classes. Sometimes they seek knowledge of animals for essays, sometimes examine war implements and musical contrivances, but most generally to study mineralogy and geology. Judging from the location of specimens in these departments one might imagine that they were established chiefly for the use of amateurs and school children. They are arranged in the standard control of ranged in the order of natural progression and relationship in accordance with accept-ed text books, so that as classes progress in their studies they may from time to time examine corresponding specimens. In the department of geology the system is most instructive. A division is made of stratagraphic and economic exhibits, so that the stored and packed away, possibly not to be seen again by this generation, if the other articles not yet exhibited are to be brought out from their hiding places. to show the appreciation of the advantages to show the appreciation of the advantages afforded, one college president, who recently visited the building, declared that he would gladly bring all his pupils here for several weeks' stay, if he could procure suitable adjacent accommodations. In this connection the thought suggests itself that connection the thought suggests itself that a spacious and healthful structure, suitable for the accommodation of college students and school children, located in the vicinity of the museum might do prosperously well as a resort for visiting scholars and their

preceptors. Early Troubles of the Institution. And yet with all these advantages-with is doing for the old and young, through ity to pay \$100,000, to be employed in erect-Congress!

Mr. James Smithson of England left, as for life upon condition that "if he shall die without issue, then I give my entire estate to the United States, to found in the city of Washington an establishment, to be called the Smithsonian Institution, for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." After the death of the nephew without marriage, and considerable difficulty the will ware controlled. ty, the will was sustained, and the United States was accorded undisputed right to the fortune, which now bore the royal crest of Great Britain as if to sanction the indi-vidual act of one of her departed subjects. But then another danger arose, and that the legacy of \$600,000 was not in the deep posom of the ocean buried was due to no foresight on the part of Mr. Richard Rush, in favor of the English, and, converting the of the government to the District in 1800, Smithson securities into English gold, he up to which time Philadelphia was to be packed it into boxes and shipped it uninsured on a small sailing vessel bound for People held their breath until the gold reached our shores; had it been lost they might have held Mr. Rush's. Then a new troublesome danger arose. With the money in our treasury vaults, garrulous opposition asserted With itself against applying the mo One great senatorial statesman clared that the United States oming the beneficiary of any defunct Englishman, and others followed in the wake of opposition. But the scheme was not without its friends and advocates, foremos among whom were John Quincy Adams and Mr. Preston, who, about the twelfth year of congressional antagonism, finally shap ed into law the establishment of the Smith sonian Institution at Washington, Hardly had the law passed, however, when it was discovered that the money had been loaned somehow or other to western states and lost ernment was, of course, responsible, and made good the principal amount and inter-est, aggregating then for the institution a capital stock of a little over three-quarters If that amount be considered large for

the establishment of an institution of learn-ing, it should be borne in mind that many small colleges in the United States of only 100 pupils have had richer endowments, and Harvard University could not survive a year's struggle on the dividends that accrue to the Smithsonian. In the Metropolitan Museum, in New York, for example one contributor alone has deposited \$600,000 worth of specimens of jade alone, but, of course, that does not enter into the question materially.

The Smithsonian values varieties and not quantities of specimens. Already there are more specimens than can be shown in the next twenty years, unless a wise Congress will wisely make necessary appropriations for much reeded additional space and in creased help. The institution now is the cheapest institution the United States maintains, and yet it is its chief honor in the estimation of enlightened people. Surely, if this government could consent to build its proudest and most useful institution on the corner stone of a dead Englishman's bones, it ought to be willing to maintain it proper-ly with a view to its fullest usefulness. At present the congressional appropriations annually exceed only by about two-fifths \$60,000 interest on old Mr. Smithson's dowment fund, making in all about \$100,000 to pay the entire running expenses of the institution, including salaries, construction of exhibits, expenses of travel, purchases of pecimens and all the varied expenditures to a gigantic institution of knowledge. To show how economical the Smithsonian authorities must necessarily be, the fact may be stated that while the American Museum of Natural History, for example expended \$23.52.89 for additions to its natural history collections alone during the past year, the National Museum, which is of ery much wider scope, expended only 5,769.75 during the same period for collec-

tions of all kinds. Joseph Henry's Great Work. If it be asked of some Smithsonian official, who is most entitled to the credit of organiand diffusing knowledge among men. But there are others, too, deserving of credit, notably the lamented and revered Baird. whose loyalty and devotion to scientific re-search made him an able assistant and sucessor to the renowned Henry, whose hand planted the brightest beacon light in the still shadowy region of science. Then there are others still who deserve credit-all, in deed, of those science-loving gentlemen, who, on comparatively the smallest salaries paid by the government, are spending their live modestly within the walls of the greatest institution of knowledge ever established in

Puzzled to Know.

you are on my foot. Madam (severely)-If you were gentleman enough to give a lady a seat there would be Old Gentleman-But where is the lady? A Sensation of Relief.

Old Gentleman (in horse car)-Madam

Bigbeard (bursting into Henry Peck's office);-Give me ten thousand dollars at once, This "paper"

BUILDING THE

Selection of a Permanent Seat of the Federal Government.

JEFFERSON AND MADISON AS SPONSORS

Major L'Enfant's Plan and His Controversies With the Commissioners.

JEFFERSON'S ARTISTIC TASTE



the District of Columbia as the permanent seat of the federal government was not made hastily or without due consideration. In fact, Congress on two occasions decided upon other sites for that December 23, 1784, it passed a erection of the nec-

town, Pa., and by a further provision that all its reputation—the great helpmate it is the law should not take effect until the state of Pennsylvania should give securing the public buildings. These amend-House added an additional amendment providing that the laws of Pennsylvania may be remembered, £120,000 to a nephew should continue in force in said district

till Congress should otherwise direct. This necessited the return of the bill to the Senate, where its opponents succeeded in postponing its consideration to the next session. Meanwhile, Gen. Washington. who strongly favored the location on the offers were finally accepted, and the act the temporary seat. Immediately on the and Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a dis-

Proclamation of the President. lands embraced in the District and the con- authority of the Commissioners, to who Washington was ably assisted by Thomas efferson, his Secretary of State. Mr. Jefferson had naturally a taste for surveying, engineering and architecture, which he had improved by observation cities of Europe, which he ted while minister to France. the President, and contributed large-to the success of the new city by his suggestions and advice. In April, 1791, he writes to Washington: "At Major he writes to Washington: "At Major L'Enfant's request, I sent him plans of Frankfort-on-the-Mayne, Carlpuke sterdam, Strasburg, Paris, Orleans, Bor-deaux, Lyons, Montpelier, Marsellies, deaux. Turin and Milan, on large and accurate scales, which I procured in those towns respectively. They are none of them com-parable, however, to the old Babylon, revived in Philadelphia and exemplified. While in Europe I selected about a dozen or two of the handsomest fronts of private buildings, of which I have the plates. Perhaps it might decide the taste of the new town were these to be engraved here and distributed gratis among the inhabi-

to L'Enfant, and possibly that of Paris embraced its suburb "Versailles," from which L'Enfant is said to have derived his plan of the federal city. Whether or not the inhabitants of Georgetown availed themselves of the plates referred to in this letter does not appear, but the many hand-some old houses that are still to be found in West Washington render it quite probable they did.

Meetings of the Commission.

ton drew up, in his own handwriting, a series of questions, to be considered and determined by the commissioners, which covered the principal matters to be settled that time. Accordingly Jefferson and Madi-son met the commissioners by appointment son met the commissioners by appointment at Georgetown September 7. Mr. Jefferson the next day wrote the President an ac-count of the meeting, in which he says: "As soon as horses could be got ready, we set out, and rode till dark: examining chiefly the grounds newly laid open, which we found much superior to what we had imagined. We have passed this in consultation with the commissioners, who, having deliberated on every article contained in our paper, and preadmonished that it was your desire that they should decide freely on their own view of things, concurred on their unanimously on, I believe, every point, with what had been thought best in Philadelphia. Tomorrow they meet to take measfor carrying into execution all the I'm hers forever more;
e heart I gave,
humble slave,
And wished I had a score.

-SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

The hers forever more;
e heart I gave,
humble slave,
-SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

This paper is now in the archives of the improbability of any satisfactory arrangement. Finally the President slave,
hand wished I had a score.
-SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.

This paper is now in the archives of the improbability of any satisfactory arrangement. Finally the President slave,
handwriting, the answers, in parallel column, in Jefferson's. In it Washington asks "if, under the circumstances, a postwas a failure. Maj. L'Enfant declared un-

be proposed without legislative authority, or filled until a sale had settled the value of the lots on which the security for the loan would rest. In answer to other questions, the commissioners say that the proposed construction of a canal, and of a bridge over the Eastern branch, must "wait for money"—that the several proprietors can only claim pay for their lands out of the proceeds of their sale by the commissioners—that neither wooden houses nor encroachments of any kind on the streets should be permitted—as to brick or stone houses, liberty should be allowed "as to advancing or withdrawing the front, but some limit as to height would be desirable; no house wall higher than thirty-five feet in any part of the town; none lower than that on any of the avenues." As to the public buildings, "digging earth for bricks this fall is indispensable, provision of other materials to depend on the funds." Plans should be advertised for, with the promise of a medal or other reward for the best. materials to depend on the funds." Plans should be advertised for, with the promise of a medal or other reward for the best. The various proprietors should be called upon to ascertain their boundaries previous to the sale, and a liberal compromise with the late owners in Hamburg and Carrollsburg is recommended, as "better than discontents or disputed titles." The streets should be named alphabetically north and should be named alphabetically north and south, and numerically east and west, from the Capitol.

Naming the District and the City.

The Commissioners decided that "the

name of the territory should be the territory of Columbia, and that of the city, the city of Washington." The term "territory" resolution "for the was afterward changed to "District." Thus on that 8th day of September, 1791, there essary buildings for the permanent use of was a double christening, which perpetuated Congress and the federal officials near the the names of the great discoverer and the falls of the Delaware," and appropriated great deliverer. No priests were present at \$100,000 for that purpose. But the govern- the ceremony, but two of the first citizens ment in those days was poor, and \$100,000 of the republic—Thomas Jefferson and was not the insignificant mite to the United States treasury that it is now, and no action was taken on the resolution, because there was no money to meet it. The first resolution of Constituting their influence in behalf of the federal city in the years of its infancy. session of Congress under the new Constitution was held in 1789 in New York, which had tendered its public buildings for that purpose. On May 15 of that year Mr. White of Virginia presented resolutions of that state offering to the first that state offering to the first that state offering to the first that the states of Maryland and Virginia that state offering to the federal govern-ment ten miles square in any part of its territory, and the next day Mr. Seney of Maryland offering to the federal govern-lad agreed to advance was payable in year-ly installments, none of which were due. It was determined, therefore, to have an im-mediate sale of lots, and it was advertised mediate sale of lots, and it was advertised to take place on Monday, October 21, 1791.

Maryland offered a similar resolution from that state. Other states were anxious to secure the site of the federal capital, and memorials from Pennsylvania and New Jersey were subsequently presented. September 5, 1789, the House of Representatives passed a resolution that 'the permanent seat of government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the banks of the Susquehanna in the state of Pennsylvania." This resolution was sent to the Senate, where it was amended by fixing the site at Germantown, Pa., and by a further provision that

were built there.

The sale came off as advertised, but the weather was bad, the attendance small and the map was not completed and could not be exhibited to purchasers. Under these circumstances but few lots were sold, and very little money realized. I have recently given a detailed account of this sale, in The Star The Commissioner and Maj. L'Enfant. The failure of Maj. L'Enfant to produce

complete plan of the city in time for this

sale was a great disappointment to the

Commissioners, and mutual dissatisfaction

began to grow between them, which soon culminated in an open rupture. The major seems to have considered himself as responsible only to the President, while the Com-missioners insisted that the law gave to them the right of directing all things and Potomac, stirred up the leading men of all persons in matters pertaining to the Dis-Virginia and Maryland, and the legislatures of those states passed acts ceding to Congress the district on the Potomac. In addition to the cession Virginia agreed to advance \$120,000 and Maryland \$72,000 toward the erection of public buildings. These offers were finally accepted, and the act dington, one of the Commissioners, had erected for his own use. When L'Enfant's plans were completed it was found that this house stood in the middle of the street. passage of the act President Washington L'Enfanta ordered it taken down. Mr. Carset earnestly to work to carry out its provisions. Commissioners were appointed, and Maj. Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a discourts to prevent L'Enfant's interference tinguished French engineer officer, who demolishing the house. The President had had served in the revolution, had been heard of the controversy and had written wounded at Savannah and captured at L'Enfant advising forbearance, and saying: Charleston, was selected to lay out the "federal city." L'Enfant was a man of voke the enmity of any man, where it can eminent abilities in his profession, full of ambition and enthusiasm. He believed that this country had a magnificent future hetore it, and he aspired to furnish it with a capital that should be worthy of comparitions of the house. Unfortunately son with the great cities of the world. He conceived a plan that was pronounced by fant received his letter. When Washington conceived a plan that was pronounced by many at that time extravagant and impracticable; but a century of progress has justified the conception of L'Enfant and converted the "city of magnificent distances" into the most beautiful capital of modern times. Unfortunately for himself, Maj. L'Enfant possessed, in addition to this telepts, an imperious tempor, whis his talents, an imperious temper, which greatly impaired his usefulness, and finally put an end to it.

authority from the commissioners of any other person. In this you have laid your-self open to the laws and in a country put an end to it. animadversions will belong the case. In future I must strictly enjo On March 30, 1791, the President Issued to touch no man's property without his conhis proclamation defining the lines of the sent or the previous order of the Commis-District, and during the summer following sioners. I wished you to be employed in the management of the federal city. I much of his time was devoted to making arrangements for securing the title to the still wish it, but only on condition that you conduct yourself in subordination to the sideration of the work to be done, the plan law the business is entrusted, and who to be adopted and the character of the buildings to be erected. In these matters the United States—to the laws of the landand to the rights of its citizens."

He also wrote to Mr. Carroll, expressing hi regret at the dispute between himself and Maj. L'Enfant, "whose zeal in the public

cause carried him too fast." He declared that "what has been done, cannot be un-done, and it would be unfortunate, in my plans opinion, if disputes among the friends to the federal city should arm the enemies of it with weapons to wound it." This letter seems to have quieted Mr. Carroll, but Maj. L'Enfant was still tenacious of his supposed rights and unwilling to take orders from the Commissioners. Washington writes writes him again: "I can only cane more, and now for all, inform you that every matter and thing, which has relation to the federal district and the city within it, is committed to the Commissioners, that it is from them you are to derive your powers, and the line of demarcation for your government is to be drawn by them. The Trouble Breaks Out Afresh.

The President still had the highest opin-

ion of L'Enfant's abilities, and was anxious to retain his services. He writes the Comtants of Georgetown."

In the second of the missioners: "If, however, he will bear the er it might not be politic to give him pretty general and ample powers for defined objects, until you shall find in him a disposijects, until you shall find in film a disposi-tion to abuse them. His pride would be gratified and his ambition excited by such a mark of your confidence. If for want of this he should take miff and leave the business, I have no scruple in declaring to you (though I do not want him to know it) that I know not where another is to be found who could supply his place." zation of the establishment, its conception of usefulness and completeness of methods, he will unhesitatingly answer Joseph Henry, whose master mind evolved the plan for Jefferson, L'Enfant and other gentlemen to get along with the major, if possible, and for a while matters went on more crystalizing into a perfect and practical invited in consideration of their acquaintorganism the Smithson idea for increasing ance with such matters, at which the subdisturbance broke out afresh. L'Enfant
and diffusing knowledge among men. But ject was discussed in all its bearings, and
Dhistographic to law the matters went on more
quietly, but early the next year, 1792, the
could not "bear the curb," and he went to ject was discussed in all its bearings, and could not bear the curb, and he went it was determined that Jefferson and Madi-lit was determined that Jefferson and Madi-before the President, in the hope of having son should attend the next meeting of the commissioners, and give them the benefit of the result of this conference. Washington drew up, in his own handwriting, a series of questions, to be considered and determined by the commissioners, which coverage of the commissioners, which coverage of the resident, in the nope of having his powers enlarged. The major had his party in the District, and among his friends and supporters were some of the original proprietors, who were much pleased by the magnificence of his plans, and anxious to see them carried out at once. They be-lieved that even on paper they would have a better effect in raising the values of their lots than the slow and sure policy of their Commissioners of not doing anything until the money was in sight to pay for it. Among the money was in sight to pay for it. Among these was that doughty Scotchman, George Walker, of whom I have spoken in a former article. He went himself to Philadelphia to urge L'Enfant's cause. As for the Commissioners, their patience was exhausted. Doctor Stuart writes the President, February 26: "At our last meeting the Commissioners came to an unanimous resolution to region our unexactly for resolution to resign our unenviable offices, rather than be any longer subject to the caprices and malicious suggestions of Maj L'Enfant." Matters had reached a crisis. The law made the Commissioners supreme in the District, and neither the Presiden ures for carrying into execution all the several matters contained in the paper which I have the honor to return you, as I believe you have no other copy of it."

This "paper" is now in the archives of the government, the questions in Washington's constrated the improbability of any satis-

ponement of the sale of lots is advisable."

The answer is: "Not advisable." The next question is whether it will be necessary or prudent to attempt to borrow money to carry on the public works. The reply is that it is doubtful whether a loan could be proposed without legislative authority, or filled until a sale had settled the value of the lots on which the security for the

come a very discontented person, it was thought that less than from \$2,500 to \$3,000 would not be proper to offer him for his services. Instead of this, suppose five hundred guineas, and a lot in a good part of the city were to be substituted? I think it would be more pleasing and less expensive." An offer of this kind was made, but it seems that the indignant L'Enfant completely ignored it. He lived many years in comparative poverty in the city his genius had laid out, and died without receiving any reward for his services. There has been some talk of erecting a monument has been some talk of erecting a monument to his memory, and it should be done. But to his memory, and it should be done. But as it took this country one hundred years to erect the Yorktown monument, and more than that for the Lafayette statue, it seems than that for the republic is slow. T.

No Oxygen in the Sun's Atmospher From McClure's Magazine

Science has predicted that one day the fires of the sun will cool. As this cooling process goes on, the temperature of the envelope of the body will be affected. This latter contains, we know, great quantities of hydrogen. If, at the same time, it contains oxygen, necessarily, when a certain point has been reached in the reduction of the temperature, the two gases will unite and form vapor. A greater disaster to our solar system than a screen of vapor about the sun could not be imagined. In this fog the heat of the sun's rays would be absorbed, and the death of the planets from cold greatly hastened.

M. Janssen resolved to find out if this lot was awaiting the earth; if her futrue was to be cut short by a veil of vapor. That is, he resolved to find out the origin of the oxygen lines in the solar spectrum. But how could it be done? "How separate the certain action of the terrestrial atmosphere from the hypothetical action of the solar

atmosphere?"

There was one evident method. If he could reach the limit of the earth's atmosphere, and there examine the solar spectrum, the question could be solved at once. If the spectrum there was free from oxygen marks, why, then, those observed at the surface were due to absorption as the ray passed through the earth's atmosphere.

Not being able to reach this limit, M. Not being able to reach this limit, M.

Janssen decided to ascend as high as pos-Janssen decided to ascend as high as pos-sible above the earth's surface for observa-tion. If he found that the lines grew paler, or disappeared, and that the degree of the diminution in intensity and in number cor-responded to the difference in the quantity of oxygen in the earth's atmosphe below the point of observation, then he would be justified in concluding that, in reaching the limits of the envelope (the earth's atmosphere), all the lines would disappear from the spectrum, and that, consequently, the atmosphere of the sun contained no oxygen.

It was in October, 1888, that the first ex-periment was made. The place chosen was the station on the route to the summit of Mt. Bianc, called the Grands Mulets, 10,000 feet above sea level. The difficulty of making this ascent so late in the season—the refuge at the Grands Mulets was already losed, and quantities of snow had fallen has great for any one but an experienced Alpinist. But M. Janssen is not easily baffled. He called a company of picked guides, and laid out a campaign which resulted successfully, the party reaching the station after thirteen hours of toil, over a road which in the season does not require more than four or five.

If the ascent had been severe, the reward was more than

was more than a compensation. The weather proved to be favorable, and M. Janssen succeeded in making a series of experiments which led him to announce to the Academy of Science. "The lines and the Academy of Science, "The lines and bands of the spectrum due to oxygen resuit exclusively from the earth's atmosphere. The solar atmosphere has nothing to do with the phenomenon. It is exclusively colleged to the phenomenon of th



Spokesman.-"Is this where they he Secretary .- "Yes; we will give you su





-breakfast. You will--first take a bath, and-



